

A NEW CALENDAR FOR A NEW WORLD

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Scientists Directed Toward Peace

SIGNIFICANT words were uttered by Pope Pius XII at the opening of the new academic year of the Pontifical Academy of Science. On this occasion there was awarded to a great American astronomer, Professor Harlow Shapley of Harvard Observatory, the Pope Pius XI prize for astronomy. The Pope earnestly requested that scientists throughout the world direct their talents to peace, rather than war. "Look at the marvelous beauty of the universe, then look at the bloody fields and seas, and realize that God did not give man his high intellect for this," the Pope said.

A prominent Canadian scientist, Dr. A. Vibert Douglas, in the annual report of the Royal Canadian Institute, writes:

"The success which has attended man's efforts to solve some of the problems of space and time, and the vast picture of an ordered universe that he has unfolded are a challenge to mankind today to view the discord and tragedy of terrestrial things against a cosmic setting and turn his attention to the international task of establishing upon the earth some semblance of the majesty, beauty and harmony of the universe of stars."

One of the first steps in the direction of greater harmony and order in our terrestrial world is surely adoption of the new World Calendar of twelve months and equal quarters. This civil calendar expresses in its system the order, harmony, balance and stability so much desired, nay urgently needed, in our distraught world today. For how can we ever hope to right the world if we remain apathetic, or even opposed, to righting our measurement of time, the calendar?

Time and the world are closely interwoven. What affects one, affects the other. A harmonious and ordered World Calendar doubtless will be reflected in a more harmonious and ordered world, and our earth will more nearly resemble the marvelous beauty, order and harmony of the cosmic universe.

Journal of CALENDAR REFORM

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NEWS COVERAGE AND THE CALENDAR

By JAMES L. C. FORD

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TIME was when each country of our globe was a self-sufficient entity of its own, shut off from intercourse and communication with the rest of the world. Today, with a world war emphasizing as never before the interdependence of nations, we realize what the marvels of telegraph, telephone, and wireless have meant in modern history. For they have made possible the miracle of modern news coverage—and the phenomenon of glorified routine reporting known as the press association. The contribution of the calendar to this achievement is too little recognized and the importance of calendar reform for heightened efficiency in the future can hardly be estimated.

Yet an analysis of the process of news coverage, based upon my personal background of many years of experience in a major press association and the careful research of journalistic study, offers convincing evidence of concrete benefits to be gained in many phases of press association work from the adoption of *The World Calendar*. The cable editor, the domestic bureau chief, the humblest copy boy as well as the powerful vice president in charge of business operations—each man in the intricate news-gathering machine would be intimately affected by calendar change. Increased efficiency should come, both in getting and communicating the news and also in the internal organization of the front-page factory. Let us consider in more detail the relation of calendar reform to news coverage by the press association.

First let me point out the importance of the press association in our modern scheme of things. The lion's share of foreign and American news in every newspaper, the overwhelming majority of all items carried on radio news and commentator programs, the basic supply of both general and special information in the news magazines—all these owe their origin to the omniscient, omnipresent press association. Television of the future and movies of the present call upon the press association for aid. Thus it serves as an unequalled source of the influences which make and mold public opinion.

The root of press association work, however, is grounded in the simple fact of a calendar known and used throughout the modern world. In centuries past, countries had special calendars of their own and computations were necessary for the most elementary transactions between their

citizens. Even today, in lands such as Russia and China, ancient forms of calculating the days and months are followed. But in general the civilized world follows the Gregorian calendar. Without such universal acceptance, news communication from one part of the world to another would be beset by tremendous obstacles.

An earthquake devastates South Africa and a cable is sent to New York. The cable editor would have to ask himself, "Did this happen on a Wednesday of the second week of our March or was it some other date?"

This maneuver in human communication and understanding seems elementary, of course, and yet without it, the press association and the newspaper and the reader all would be hopelessly at sea. But the calendar which has simplified the task of communication still is littered with difficulties because of its changing every year. This can be eliminated by the balanced and perpetual World Calendar.

The World Calendar with its unchanging harmonious arrangement of months, each date falling on the same day of the week and month from year to year, makes possible definite, long-range planning. And that is just what the press association needs.

Back in 1938, there was a perfect example of how the calendar affects press association work. "How about the Fourth of July?" the business manager might have asked the New York news chief. "How many of our afternoon newspaper clients will want service this year? Last year only about half a dozen took the report—but that was Sunday and practically no afternoon papers ever publish on a Sunday. This year the celebration will come on Monday and that's something else again."

So the New York wire editors put out queries on all the leased wires all over the country, taking valuable time and running up the expense. The World Calendar would eliminate this yearly confusion, not only for the Fourth of July but also for every holiday. And why? Because The World Calendar being the same every year, days and dates will never change their places as is now the case.

But it's not just the handling of holiday news and news coverage that would be improved. The sports editor with his World Series baseball plans, the Washington correspondent trying to map out his arrangements for the opening of Congress, the cable editor providing special stories for an elaborate annual Catholic celebration at the Vatican—all these and many other members of a press association staff would find their tasks simplified and made more efficient with a calendar that changes not. The strategy of news handling, refined to ultimate efficiency, would not have to allow for calendar whims.

All these gains would not be on the news side alone. In the business office of the United Press, one of the trio of great world-wide associations, they already have adopted a calendar divided into the 13-week periods by

which The World Calendar itself provides for a year with equal quarters. They long have sensed the practical bookkeeping and auditing advantages of such a system. Keeping the accounts for 1,475 newspaper clients in all parts of the world, ranging from the tiny "pony" client (small paper served with a daily five or ten-minute telephone call) to multiple wire hook-ups for metropolitan giants and national broadcasting chains, is no simple job. Individual records must be maintained for each client, covering the manifold phases of association activity—automatic telegraphic machine installation and maintenance, leased wire set-ups, regular contract bills due or paid, special overtime assessments, and many others.

The statistical benefits are obvious. Uncertainty of future business fluctuations is reduced to a minimum; predictions made on the basis of certain past knowledge, and discrepancies resulting from a shifting, ever-varying calendar are eliminated. Accurate comparisons of new clients won, cable toll charges, pay-roll totals for the staff, these precise computations can be made and checked against each preceding week, month, or quarter of a past year with the calendar margin of error cut to zero.

On the business side, also, fixed holidays and celebrations would mean definite allotments calculated in advance for the expenses of staffing and transmitting. "On Saturday, June 23, this year, just the same as last and next year, I've got to set aside \$300 for wire and transportation costs of covering the intercollegiate rowing regatta up at Poughkeepsie," the business manager says to himself in January, and the sports editor can write down in his future book, that almanac of news "musts," the date for this year's race as far as months or even years in advance.

On the other hand, suppose the sports editor under the present calendar is now writing the actual story of the regatta, his portable on his knees, perched on a hillside up at Poughkeepsie—

"California's gallant crew and its winning race this afternoon were reminiscent of just such another Saturday . . ."

And then he stops and scratches his head. For he knows that just ten years ago, on June 23, the University of California eight won the four-mile thriller also—but was it on a Saturday like today? Or was it a Tuesday or a Thursday? Only a *World Almanac* can tell him and his copy is miles down-river in New York City.

The World Calendar would end his and all similar dilemmas.

Both the calendar and the press association are primarily concerned with time. Deadlines are measured by the grains of sand dropping through the hourglass and the struggle to get the news first means the survival of the fittest in newspaper existence. Time is at the heart of all our lives, however, and the calendar and the clock are its physical symbols.

Even as communication and the press association have served as great unifiers, bringing the world closer together in space and in time, so may The World Calendar itself contribute not only direct aid to news coverage but also to the unity of nations. For it is a standardizing force in itself. It can and will promote the efficiency of the news-gathering process, as I have pointed out. And, in turn, as news communication and knowledge improve, there will come with them the realization of the benefits of a perpetual, balanced World Calendar.

INTRICACIES OF THE CALENDAR

By GERARD F. W. MULDER

(Leaflet No. 149— July, 1941, published by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, San Francisco, California)

EDITOR'S NOTE: This interesting item is reprinted through the courtesy of Dr. Robert G. Aitken, Chairman, of the Publication Committee of the Society. In sending the leaflet to us Dr. Aitken said, "You know my interest in the work your Association is doing. To further it, I was glad to be able to print this little leaflet."

THE WORD "calendar" is derived from the Latin verb *calare*, which means "to proclaim." Among the ancient Romans the beginning of a new month was publicly proclaimed by the *pontifex maximus* (chief priest) on the day when the thin crescent of the new moon was first seen. On the same occasion the festivals occurring in that month were announced to the people. The first day of the month was, therefore, called *calend*: the day of proclamation.

The oldest calendars were based on the changes of the moon's phases. Long before the length of the year was known with any accuracy, the ancients had noticed that the interval between two successive new moons is about $29\frac{1}{2}$ days and that there are approximately 12 lunations in a year. Here we have the origin of our present division of the year into 12 months; and the word month still reminds us of its past connection with the *moon*.

It is not surprising that the number 12 took on great significance, and that for this reason day and night have been divided into 12 hours each, since the dawn of history. Perhaps this also explains why there are 12 inches in a foot. Twelve lunations, however, amount to only 354 ($12 \times 29\frac{1}{2}$) days, which is 11 days and a fraction short of the actual year of the seasons. In two years this adds up to more than 22 days and in three years to almost 34 days. This serious discrepancy naturally could not long escape the attention of the ancients. They allowed for it by adding, about every two or three years, an extra month to the calendar in the same way that we add a day every fourth year to make a *leap* year. Occasional years thus had 13 months!

There is evidence that calendars of this type, i. e., *luni-solar* calendars, were used by the Babylonians and Assyrians about 2000 B. C. The Hebrews accepted the same system of time-measurement and have employed it ever since. The old Jewish calendar of Bible days, with its lunar year, having sometimes 12 and sometimes 13 months, is still in use today as the religious calendar of the synagogue for determining the dates of the holy days. For this reason the Jewish religious observances do not come on the same dates in our Gregorian calendar each year. For instance, the Hebrew New Year (*Rosh Hashanah*) will occur this year on

September 22, whereas last year it fell on October 3 and in 1942 it will be on September 12.

In the Mohammedan countries, such as Arabia, Egypt, and Persia, a purely lunar calendar is still used. No 13th month is added; every year has 12 moon-months or 354 days, and New Year's Day may fall in any season: this year it came on January 29, in 1931 on May 18, and in 1920 on September 15.

It seems probable that the Egyptians discarded the lunar basis of their calendar as early as 2780 B. C.*; they simply divided the year into 12 equal months of 30 days. As this accounts for only 360 days, five supplementary days, not belonging to any one month in particular, were added at the end to round out the year. These days were general holidays reserved for religious festivals. The fact that there are roughly 360 days in a year is also responsible for the division of the circle into 360 degrees. In the course of one year the sun appears to describe a complete circle eastward around the heavens (ecliptic circle). It seems natural that the daily motion of the sun along this path should have become the unit of angular measurement. The word "degree" actually means "step," referring to the eastward step of approximately one degree which the sun seems to take every day with respect to the constellations. This division of the circle originated in Babylon about 2000 B. C. and later found its way into the scientific development of geometry in Greece.

The seven-day week has been used in Eastern countries from time immemorial. It was almost certainly derived from astronomical considerations. The number seven was conspicuous for two reasons. First, the moon's phases change at intervals of approximately seven days, thus providing a natural unit of time-measurement. There can be little doubt that the regular, never-ending cycle of New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, Last Quarter, is the origin of the use of a seven-day week. Second, for ages upon ages there were seven known heavenly bodies which wandered through the constellations. They were called *planets*, from the Greek word *planetes* which means "wanderer." In the inverse order of their periods of revolution these bodies are: Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, and the Moon. The reader may be surprised to find in this list the Sun and the Moon which are no longer classed as planets. On the other hand, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto are lacking: they were discovered in modern times with the telescope. Neptune and Pluto cannot be seen with the naked eye and Uranus is on the limit of naked eye visibility.

Whereas the period between the Moon's phases provided us with a seven-day week, the seven "planets" furnished the names for the individual days of the week. The day was divided into 24 hours, each of which

*EDITOR'S NOTE: We accept the date 4236 B. C. as the year in which the Egyptian solar calendar originated, according to the late Dr. James H. Breasted.

was dedicated to one of the planets. The first hour of the first day was consecrated to Saturn, the second hour to Jupiter, etc., in the aforementioned order. Every day received the name of the planet which presided over the first hour. In the Egyptian calendar Saturday actually was the first day of the week. The Hebrews, however, made it the last day of the week after their flight from Egypt, out of hatred for their oppressors.

If the first hour of Saturday was dedicated to Saturn, this planet would also rule the 8th, 15th, and 22d hours; the 23d would go to Jupiter, the 24th to Mars and the first hour of the next day to the Sun, as shown in Table I. Hence this day was called Sunday. Likewise, the Sun presided over the 22d hour of Sunday, the 23d went to Venus, the 24th to Mercury, and the first hour of the next day to the Moon: hence the name Monday. This clarifies the origin of the names of the days in the Latin, French, and other Romanic languages.

TABLE I
ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE DAYS

<i>Hour of Day</i>	<i>Day of the Week</i>						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1, 8, 15, 22	Sa	Su	Mo	Ma	Me	Ju	Ve
2, 9, 16, 23	Ju	Ve	Sa	Su	Mo	Ma	Me
3, 10, 17, 24	Ma	Me	Ju	Ve	Sa	Su	Mo
4, 11, 18, 1	Su	Mo	Ma	Me	Ju	Ve	Sa
5, 12, 19, 2	Ve	Sa	Su	Mo	Ma	Me	Ju
6, 13, 20, 3	Me	Ju	Ve	Sa	Su	Mo	Ma
7, 14, 21, 4	Mo	Ma	Me	Ju	Ve	Sa	Su

TABLE II
COMPARISON OF THE NAMES OF THE DAYS

<i>Latin</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Saxon</i>
Dies Solis	Dimanche	Sunday	Sun's day
Dies Lunae	Lundi	Monday	Moon's day
Dies Martis	Mardi	Tuesday	Tiw's day
Dies Mercurii	Mercredi	Wednesday	Woden's day
Dies Jovis	Jeudi	Thursday	Thor's day
Dies Veneris	Vendredi	Friday	Friga's day
Dies Saturni	Samedi	Saturday	Seterne's day

The English names of the days are derived from the Saxon. The ancient Saxons substituted for the Roman gods, after whom the planets are named, their own corresponding divinities. (See Table II.)

There was no trace of a seven-day week in the old Roman calendar. In 321 A. D., Emperor Constantine the Great established the seven-day week and proclaimed Sunday as the Christian day of worship.

Where do the names of the months come from? We shall see that these, like most features of our present calendar, are of Roman origin.

The oldest Roman calendar had only 10 months, some of them named

after mythological deities, others simply numbered. A list of the names of these Roman months, with short notes as to their meaning, follows:

1. *Martius*, the first month of the year, dedicated to Mars, the god of war.
2. *Aprilis*, possibly associated with the Latin verb *aperire* which means "to open": it is the month of budding leaves and flowers in which the earth "opens up."
3. *Maius*, named for the goddess Maia.
4. *Junius*, a well-known Roman family name.
5. *Quintilis*, the fifth.
6. *Sextilis*, the sixth.
7. *September*, the seventh.
8. *October*, the eighth.
9. *November*, the ninth.
10. *December*, the tenth.

It seems that the remaining part of the year was simply ignored in this primitive calendar. It reminds us of the hibernation of certain animals in winter! This analogy is not so ridiculous as it might appear at first. In northern countries the winter months are dark and bitter cold, and human activities during this period must have been reduced to the utmost minimum in prehistoric times. The year started when conditions became less extreme (March) and ended when winter began in all its severity (December). No calendar was necessary in the intervening period. We must add, however, that this picture does not fit so well for Italy, which has a mild climate. Apparently the ancient Romans must have adopted their 10-month calendar from northern invaders.

During the reign of Numa Pompilius, in the seventh century B. C., two months were added to complete the calendar: *Januarius* at the beginning and *Februarius* at the end. The former was very appropriately named for *Janus*, the doorkeeper of heaven and patron of beginnings (compare also our word *janitor*); the latter refers to the festival of purification (*februa*) which was observed in this month. In 452 B. C. February was moved to follow January.

During the next four centuries the calendar remained imperfect and confused. As we have seen, the lunar year is not equal to the solar year; hence a 13th month had to be added occasionally. The priests had this privilege and did not always use it judiciously. Julius Caesar put an end to the hopeless calendar situation in 46 B. C. by a thorough reformation. In his honor, the month *Quintilis* was renamed *Julius*. *Sextilis* was later changed to *Augustus*, the name of the next Roman emperor. A slight change in the Julian leap-year rule was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 A. D. Several suggestions have been made for further improvement of the calendar. The main objections to the present system are:

1. Dates do not conform to days of the week—the 4th of July, for instance, is on a different day of the week each year;
2. The months are of unequal length, ranging from 28 to 31 days, with the result that the quarters vary from 90 to 92 days.

The proposed "World Calendar" will largely eliminate these undesirable features. It has four identical quarters of equal length (91 days), each with three months of 31, 30, and 30 days, respectively. The first month of every quarter starts on Sunday, the second month on Wednesday, and the third on Friday. The whole calendar will be exactly the same every year. Since $4 \times 91 = 364$, an extra day is added at the end of December: this is "Year-End Day," an extra Saturday and general holiday. Similarly, in leap years the "Leap-Year Day" is added as an extra Saturday at the end of June. It is to be hoped that this simplified calendar may soon be universally adopted.

CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS, ROTARY CLUB ACTS

THIS resolution is published as a guide to other organizations interested in approving calendar revision.

WHEREAS, The World Calendar Association has been devoting many years of effort in order that the world may have an improved, streamlined and perpetual calendar;

WHEREAS, The new Calendar consists of equal quarterly periods of 13 weeks each or 91 days,* which will be an aid to Labor and create fairer conditions of employment;

WHEREAS, The Government will benefit in computing Income Taxes, and Internal Revenue Collections and Interest paid or received and the work expedited in all its branches;

WHEREAS, Lawyers will find their work simplified when they know that the first Tuesday in February is always the 7th, the 3d Friday in March is always the 15th, and the 4th Thursday in November always the 23d;

WHEREAS, Financial Circles will find that the newly acquired equality makes interest, dividends, and loan payments fairer to both lender and borrower, where each month has exactly 26 weekdays plus Sundays, and quarterly payments will also fall on the same weekday in every quarter;

WHEREAS, Retail Merchants, Farmers, Scientists, Educators and even Home-Makers will find order and harmony in contrast to the use of the present ever-changing and irregular time system;

WHEREAS, Church groups have endorsed the perpetual World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters, as well as a fixed Easter on April 8th instead of a wandering Easter;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Directors and members of the Rotary Club of Chelsea, Massachusetts, at its regular meeting held September 30, 1941, that they are in favor of the revision of the calendar as proposed by The World Calendar Association and advocate its adoption by the United States by 1945.

HENRY M. LEVENE
Secretary

J. WM. KENNELLY
President

CALENDAR CONTRAST CARD FOR 1942

SIMILAR to last year's green ready-reference calendar card, there is now ready for distribution a new blue one, showing The World Calendar with its many advantages, and the present Gregorian calendar for 1942 with its disadvantages.

Your copy will be sent upon request, and please do not hesitate to ask for several to pass on to friends.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Each equal quarter contains three months.

CHRISTMAS CAME EARLY

By ADEUDATO J. AGBAYANI

(From *Graphic*, Manila, Philippine Islands, December 12, 1940)

WHEN the people of the Low Countries (Belgium, The Netherlands and the Duchy of Luxembourg) went to sleep on the night of December 14, 1582, they did so with some doubts about their sanity. They had been told that that night was Christmas Eve and that the day following would be officially reckoned as December 25, 1582.

In explaining to the people why Christmas Day arrived 10 days too soon, the governments of the countries affected stated that the drastic measure was being taken to adjust their calendar, computed as being 10 days in error, to the Gregorian system which was introduced that year.

The occurrence of that Christmas Eve, which looked technically as 10 days long—in fact, the longest Christmas Eve in history—and the arrival consequently of Christmas Day too soon, was not uneventful. Protestants were loath to put their stamp of approval on the calendrical reform, because the Gregorian system was brought about and popularized by Pope Gregory XIII, head of the Catholic Church. To embrace the reform, the Protestants said in effect, would mean a surrender of the Protestant Church to Catholic influence. Even Catholics raised the roof because under the new order the Christmas shopping season was shortened more than a week.

France likewise observed Christmas Day too soon during 1582 when the French Government, in adopting the Gregorian calendar, advanced December 20 to December 10 without taking into account the effect of the reform on the Yuletide preparations of the French for that year.

Other countries like Spain, Portugal, Italy and a part of Switzerland also legally lopped off 10 days from their respective calendars in order to effect the Gregorian reform in 1582. Undoubtedly, the length of the Christmas season in those places was also affected by the calendar change.

It is rather amazing but none-the-less true that even at present the average person would still be helplessly lost in the maze of different calendar systems in vogue. For instance, if an English pilot should take off in his airplane from a London airport next January 7, 1941, he would undoubtedly arrive in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, *on the same day*—provided, of course, that he has no engine trouble and the weather is not against him. But our English pilot, if he is not acquainted with the Yugoslavian system of reckoning time, would certainly be surprised to learn upon arriving in Belgrade that the day of his arrival (which he would reckon as January 7, 1941) is still December 25, 1940, or Christmas Day as far as the Yugoslavians are concerned!

Due to certain differences of reckoning time between England [Gre-

gorian calendar] and Yugoslavia [Julian calendar], London's January 7, 1941, is Belgrade's December 25, 1940. Our English pilot might think that he was traveling backwards in the realm of Time, and because his one-day flight would come under two year-dates (1940 and 1941) it would appear that England is much farther from Yugoslavia than it actually is.

But Time marches on and so even the present calendar is not wholly free from error. An anomaly of approximately three hours exists in the present system of time reckoning but, as pointed out by the *Scientific American* magazine and by Director Robert P. Shaw of the New York Museum of Science and Industry in separate articles on the subject, the error is nothing to fuss about because it would take several thousand years for it to accumulate and amount to some consequence.

Our calendar in the Philippines, also patterned after the Gregorian system, is approximately 180 minutes in error. It would take some 3,300 years before one whole day of error could be accumulated, so that it might be stricken off the calendar to effect an adjustment.

The Gregorian calendar is used throughout the Philippines with but a few exceptions as in some instances among the Moros and the Ifugaos. There was no trouble here when the system was first introduced. But missing in Philippine history is Tuesday, December 31, 1844. No Christian Filipino could, therefore, be said to have been born on that day, because the date did not exist legally in the Philippines.

Here is how it happened:

Governor-General Narciso Claveria y Zaldúa, after conferring with His Grace, Archbishop Jose Segue of Manila, decreed that Tuesday, December 31, 1844, be reckoned officially as Wednesday, January 1, 1845. The change in dates was made so as to conform with the Gregorian calendar, thereby keeping the Philippines abreast with European time. Thus, for the Filipinos the Three Kings holiday and Christmas Day for the year 1845 were brought one day nearer, and technically December 30 was the last day in the Philippines for the year 1844.

The introduction of the Gregorian calendar in England not only affected Christmas but also almost precipitated a revolution. Since England was late in amending the formerly-used Julian calendar and in substituting the Gregorian system, the number of days in error was not only 10 days as in France, Spain, Belgium, etc., but had accumulated to 11 days. Therefore, when the English Parliament voted to adopt the new system, it was necessary to cut off 11 whole days from their former calendar.

This perplexed the people and made them suspicious. "Give us back our 11 days!" was the angry demand that mobs screamed in the streets of London. Anthony M. Turano, in his article published in the *American Mercury*, avers that irate Cockneys threatened a revolution to compel Parliament to "give us back our fortnight." They argued that Parliament had

no right to cut their lives short by removing 11 days from their calendar.

W. L. Gordon, of *Read and Remember* fame, writes the following about the historic reform:

"The longest night in history, when people went to bed on September 2 and awoke on the 14th, occurred in 1752 when the Gregorian Calendar was adopted in England through the influence of Lord Chesterfield. The calendar arranged by Julius Caesar did not make sufficient allowance for leap year and caused the English date to become eleven days behind the right time. Therefore, these days were omitted after September 2, 1752, so that the next day was reckoned as September 14."

But although the revision of the calendar in England was effected in the month of September, it had its effect on Christmas Day just the same, bringing the Yuletide season 11 days nearer.

Christmas Day was also affected in the United States in the same manner. Because the Americans were quite late in adopting the Gregorian calendar (Pennsylvania did not adopt the reformed calendar until near the close of the American Revolution), the number of days in error also totaled 11 days as in England. And the subsequent change of dates in the calendar thus brought Christmas Day in the United States also 11 days in advance.

OBITUARY NOTES

DR. JAMES F. MORTON, Curator of the Paterson Museum and nationally known bibliophile, author and collector of rare minerals, died in Paterson, New Jersey, on October 7. Dr. Morton became a member of The World Calendar Association in 1932. At that time he wrote: "Not wishing to reach a decision too hastily as to my attitude in the matter of a radical change of our present calendar, I have been studying and reflecting on the subject, and trying to weigh the pros and cons carefully. I have also given due consideration to the proposed 13-month calendar and the arguments offered in its favor.

"My mind has been gradually turning in the direction of the plan which you offer; and a study of the various articles in your *Journal of Calendar Reform* clears up the few remaining difficulties vaguely floating in my mind. I am now fully prepared to accept your project, and hereby authorize you to list me among its supporters, and to use my name in any proper way as an advocate of the plan. I am completely convinced of its unqualified desirability, and am ready to support it publicly or privately from now on." Dr. Morton was as good as his word, for he lectured and wrote on The World Calendar in the years that followed, and we were very happy to publish some of his interesting material.

DR. FREDERICK B. ROBINSON, former President of City College, New York, died October 23 in New York City. Long interested in calendar revision, he stated several years ago: "Long ago I expressed myself as favoring the proposed [World Calendar] calendar reform. It is my impression, however, that calendar reform will come as the result of a recommendation from specialists rather than as an effect of popular demand."

E. M. KEYSER, meteorologist, died February 24 in Spokane, Washington, at the age of 70. One of the earlier members of The World Calendar Association, he was active in interesting the people of his city and state in this reform.

TOM MANN, veteran British labor leader, died in Grassington, Yorkshire, England, at the age of 84, on March 13. He became a member of The World Calendar Association in 1937.

PLAY-DAYS PERENNIAL

By THOMAS WAYLING

Parliamentary Press Gallery, Ottawa, Canada

AMONG the flotsam and jetsam of the world, which the war has strewn across the economic seas, the six-hour day and the five-day week are floating in jeopardy.

Labor, through countless industrial generations, viewed these wage conditions as a shining light of the future, for the world's world does not need ceaseless, unremitting toil. There is more to human life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness than all work and no play.

"Six days shalt thou labor" was a divine command, meant to set the seventh apart as a day of Godliness. If in the course of human events man so improved himself that five days would suffice, then one can safely cherish the opinion that the sixth day would be a day of recreation.

England, rising from the blackness of child labor, starvation wages and terrible working conditions, decreed in 1834 that there should be four legal holidays, known as Bank Holidays, "compulsory provision for recreation." England, a God-fearing country, had from the earliest days "remembered the Sabbath day and kept it holy." That gave the oppressed one day of rest in seven. England, too, made Saturday afternoon a half-day of recreation, but that was customary, not obligatory.

Canada, at her Confederation in 1867, took over British laws and most of Britain's customs. The statutory holidays in Britain became legal holidays also in Canada and to these the Dominion added its own. Primarily there were the traditional "holy days"—Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Sunday. To these were added New Year's Day, Victoria Day (May 24, anniversary of the birth of The Good Queen), Dominion Day (July 1, the anniversary of Confederation), Labor Day (an American importation, set in Canada as the first Monday in September), Thanksgiving Day (another Good Neighbor adaptation, date set by proclamation), Remembrance Day (November 11, formerly known as Armistice Day), the King's Birthday (set by proclamation). In Nova Scotia, Easter Monday is not a statutory holiday. Manitoba and British Columbia follow the English custom of Boxing Day, the day after Christmas. The western provinces observe Arbor Day on a specially proclaimed day.

Curiously enough, although the discovery of Canada preceded by centuries the discovery of "America" so-called, the Dominion does not commemorate Leif Ericson Day, although Leif arrived on Canadian shores long before Columbus, in 1492, appeared off the American islands. The Yukon does commemorate "Discovery Day," August 12, but that is to celebrate the discovery of gold.

England originally observed 33 holy days, but these came too often for a changing world. Quebec still observes, by statute, five "holy days" in addition to the holidays prescribed by the Dominion. These are Epiphany (January 6), Ash Wednesday (February 26 in 1941), Ascension Day (May 22 in 1941), the Feast of St. Jean Baptiste (June 24), and All Saints Day (November 1). Like all days dependent on the Church calendar, they are movable so far as the general calendar is concerned.

The King's Birthday, as a date, is the most curious in Canada's calendar of holidays. King George VI was born on December 14. In England, this year, it was celebrated on June 12, in Canada on Monday, June 9. As December 14 is too near Christmas for an extra holiday (and it is a poor date for a holiday anyway; rain and fog in England, snow and sleet in Canada), the Governments proclaim the day on which it shall be observed as a holiday and that is the day. In 1938, the date Canada observed was June 9; in 1939, May 20; in 1940, June 13; and now in 1941, June 9. What will be the date in 1942? Nobody knows.

Because French Canadians form about one-third of Canada's population, and about one-third of the civil servants is either French Canadian or other Roman Catholics, the religious holidays are usually observed by both Catholics and Protestants getting the day off. (This has been waived, however, under war-work pressure).

There is general rejoicing in Canada when one of these statutory holidays comes on Saturday or Monday, as it gives a long week-end and a better holiday. Holidays sometimes vary as to day and sometimes as to date from year to year. The present calendar permits of no uniformity. The holidays have no more stability than has the observance of the King's Birthday.

Under The World Calendar, religious holidays not dependent on Easter would be fixed as would most of the statutory holidays. People would know without looking them up on a calendar what holidays they could anticipate. Most of the statutory holidays would naturally fall on the same day, while the proclaimed holidays would be set on a day chosen by the Government and could continue on a set day and date from year to year.

There are always complications when a statutory holiday falls on a Sunday. Either the public loses a holiday altogether or it must be observed on the previous Saturday or the Monday following. Under The World Calendar the statute would name the date and complications would cease. Remembrance Day, for instance, might be set for its logical date, November 11, which would always fall on a Saturday.

Holy Days at first had a religious significance but holidays have a recreational basis. The Bank Holidays were set in England by statute in 1834 as "compulsory provision for recreation." Public health would benefit if these compulsory days of recreation were inter-spaced fairly equally

throughout the year. Under present conditions religious holidays meandering within the calendar may pile up holidays in one period and then leave a long unrecreational gap before the next holiday.

So far as the State is concerned, Christmas and Easter are the only statutory religious holidays. The others can all vary like the King's Birthday.

Under The World Calendar all Canada's statutory holidays may be set at the week-end and so would not disturb the business week. The movable King's Birthday, which was observed on Saturday this year, June 9, if fixed on a Monday would always be on June 11. Remembrance Day would always be Saturday, November 11; and Thanksgiving Day, proclaimed for Monday, October 14, last year, and Monday, October 13, this year (1941), could be set for Monday, October 16, every year.

By placing holidays on Saturday, however, the public gains merely a half-holiday; while by placing holidays on Monday, the public would gain a full holiday.

The Arbor Day of the West could be set on a definite Saturday (always having been a Saturday), and the small towns and villages who particularly support tree-planting day would appreciate it better than a break in the middle of the week.

Incidentally the United States has no national legal holidays corresponding to the British Empire's Bank Holidays. The President proclaims, but the States are free to do as they please. For instance, if the President proclaims the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day, it is legal only in the District of Columbia. In contrast, Dominion legal holidays are compulsory throughout Canada—a "compulsory provision for recreation."

In Canada, April or March (depending upon the date of Easter) has two legal holidays—Good Friday and Easter Monday. February and August have none, the other months one holiday each. As these holidays may come in the middle of the week or on Sunday there is bound to be a variation in the amount of recreation. If the holiday comes on Sunday, there may be no extra day of recreation. Under The World Calendar, the holiday-maker can be sure of a longer week-end and the employer of no break in mid-week.

THAILAND CHANGES CALENDAR

In New York Herald Tribune, November 16, 1941

THAILAND decreed that the Buddhist Era year B. E. 2484 be changed to correspond with the Christian year beginning January 1 and ending December 31, 1941, the Buddhist year having begun on April 1.*

*EDITOR'S NOTE: The present year, 1941, in Thailand, formerly known as Siam, will therefore consist of only nine months.

CONVENTION CONVENIENCE

By ANNETTE SMITH

Educational Adviser, The Council Against Intolerance in America

EDUCATORS are go-to-meetin' people. The moment school doors close for vacation, teachers and their bosses usually flock to some kind of convention, conference or institute. They like the inspiration of meeting to talk over common problems with others of the profession. Superintendents want their teachers to learn new ideas by convening with their fellow workers. And, of course, the plain idea of going some place appeals to them as it does to all of us. So you will find school people very popular with convention boards, railroads and hotel people.

But this going to conventions is not simple for the people who arrange them, because scheduling the time for such meetings can be a headache for all concerned. Take the large educational convention—the American Association of School Administrators, attended by superintendents, heads of departments, big-shot professors and other high moguls in the educational world. About 15,000 people is the average attendance of this one. It is always held, for some reason, the last week in February. This month is notoriously elastic when it comes to dates so that sometimes the A.A.S.A. convention conflicts with Washington's Birthday, sometimes it finds itself running into March. Because it must start on a Sunday in order to hold appropriate religious beginnings and to allow administrators from long distances to get there for the first main session, another date complication is created. Should we have a stationary calendar, such manipulation of dates and days would not be necessary. It could still be scheduled for the last week in February and the convention could be held "Each Year the Same." By having Leap-Year Day occur June 31, the school administrators could anticipate this convention year in and year out as could business people interested in the meeting.

The Progressive Education Association, a not so large, but just as significant convention, is always held the week preceding the A.A.S.A. in a nearby city. This meeting is dependent upon the A.A.S.A. so calendar reform would benefit the P.E.A. as much as it would the bigger meeting.

Thanksgiving is another favorite convention time for teachers. Two large ones are always held during the Thanksgiving holiday—the National Council for the Social Studies and the National Council for the Teachers of English. Other smaller ones also convene at this time. Even when Thanksgiving was relatively stationary, the last Thursday in November, it caused considerable shuffling of teachers' schedules. Now, moving about as it has been of late, there is real confusion. If this holiday occurred the same day, the same week every year, teachers could plan

accordingly. Of course, someone may say, all the teacher needs to do is to look at the calendar, see when the last Thursday in November falls, and plan her conventioning as well as her classes accordingly. True, but think how much simpler if it did not hop about with such agility!

I held some conferences for educators last year in various parts of the country. Because they were principally for teachers they had to be on Saturday. In some cases, planning was simple but when I ran into the spring vacation situation my troubles began. One held in San Francisco had to be scheduled on the very Saturday that spring vacation began which, of course, reduced attendance since teachers were leaving town. With The World Calendar revision there would be a uniform week for spring vacations which could be regularly taken into consideration when planning conferences. Now the school calendar looks like a different hodgepodge every year and in every community. Suppose you are holding a Regional Conference. The big city in that region dismisses for spring vacation on April 5, the smaller towns around it on April 11. Such a situation plays hob with anyone's schedule. Standardize the calendar and such confusion will not exist. For such a difference in dismissal dates occurs because of different starting or closing dates in the school term.

Another huge convention, attended by school people from all parts of the country, is that of the National Education Association which meets somewhere around the first week in July and which aims to include the Fourth in the convention calendar. It, too, has an attendance of about 15,000—mostly classroom teachers who trek to the convention from all parts of the country. If they teach in schools with late closing dates and if they live far from the convention city, they have no time to catch their breath between the close of school and the beginning of the convention. And even if there is plenty of time to arrive at the convention, the fact that it shifts around to comply with calendar vagaries makes for inconvenience.

The N.E.A. also frequently conflicts with the start of summer sessions. Most of the large universities that conduct summer sessions start them as early as possible in July, so that registration can be completed by the Fourth and so that they can get in the full six weeks of teaching. Under The World Calendar the N.E.A. convention could easily finish its business by the time summer sessions start, and persons wanting to attend both need not miss any time from either.

With the Defense Program placing great emphasis upon education and with many of the activities for such expansion being decided at the important educational conventions, a day lost because of time confusion may be really serious. We hear talk about the dangers of losing a factory day; it may be just as serious to lose a day of planning for education—the long-term defense.

It is because of all the complicated planning, the serious loss of factory and educational days that The World Calendar should be the calendar of today. In the present world-wide disorder and confusion it would bring common-sense relief. Education can solidify itself and aggressively line up for the new World Calendar and by its acceptance make the world a better place in which to plan, to work and to play.

FROM AN OLD DICTIONARY

By DAVID G. STEAD

President, Naturalist Society, New South Wales, Australia

I HAVE just been reading again, after the lapse of several years, an interesting summary of calendar information in a small English Dictionary, dated 1806, and published in Edinburgh, Scotland. As the Dictionary, itself, only contains 196 pages, and the author has devoted a page and a half to the word *YEAR*, it would seem that he was particularly interested in the subjects conjured up by the word, and, as we shall see, his treatment of it clearly shows such interest. I have no doubt that if he had lived today he would have been one of our most ardent supporters.

The book is a *DICTIONARY Of The SYNONYMOUS WORDS And TECHNICAL TERMS In The ENGLISH LANGUAGE*. The author is one James Leslie. He furnishes the erudite reader with all of five thousand words "alphabetically arranged" and under these about fifty thousand synonyms—really a most valuable work. He evidently anticipates and at the same time takes the sting out of possible criticism as to the size of the work, when, on the title page, he quotes from Addison, Spec. No. 124: "A Great Book is a Great Evil."

But, to come to our particular point: Under the word "Year" he gives a very large amount of information, and from this I have taken out the whole of the matter that now follows, as being of particular interest to those striving for the introduction of an intelligent calendar reform.

By the way, any typographical errors that may be noted are not mine, as I quote the items exactly as printed.

According to Master Leslie, then:—

Years may be enumerated under the following, viz: The Metonic, the Sidereal, the Civil, the Lunar, the Tropical, the Julian and the Gregorean, &c.

Of the Julian (or Old Stile) the Gregorean (or New Style) and tropical years.

The Astronomers employed by Pope Gregory the 13th, believed that according to Copernicus the tropical year consisted of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 20 seconds, and accordingly made the Gregorean approach as near as possible to the Copernican account; these astronomers allowed *three* days to every four centuries, which makes the Gregorean year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds exactly; and differs from the Copernican only by *eight seconds* yearly. Had Copernicus been perfectly correct with respect to the tropical year, the Gregorean estimate would have only varied one day in 10,800 years, but the true length of the tropical year is not yet perfectly settled, as appears by comparing the

opinions and observations of a few of the most celebrated astronomers, with the Julian and Gregorian accounts.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.	3rds
1st, The Julian year, or Old Style, equals	365	6	0	0	0
2nd, The Gregorian or New Style—	365	5	49	12	0
and is 10 minutes 48 seconds <i>less</i> than the Julian.					
The length of the tropical year, according to Copernicus, is—	365	5	49	20	0
and is <i>eight seconds more</i> than the Gregorian.					
According to Street's Caroline Tables,	365	5	49	25	41
and is 13 seconds, 41 thirds <i>more</i> than the Gregorian.					
According to Newton (best edition of his Principia) the tropical year consists of—	365	5	48	57	41
and is 14 seconds 19 thirds <i>less</i> than the Gregorian.					
According to Dr. Edmond Halley's Tables of 1701, the tropical year is—	365	5	48	54	41
and is 17 seconds 19 thirds <i>less</i> than the Gregorian.					
According to Tobias Mayor of Gottingen	365	5	48	51	7
and is 20 seconds 53 thirds <i>less</i> than the Gregorian.					
According to Leonard Euler of Berlin, F. R. S., the tropical year consists of—	365	5	48	47	57
and is 24 seconds 3 thirds <i>less</i> than the Gregorian.					
According to Bossut's History of Mathematics, translated by Bonycastle, 1803—	365	5	48	48	0
and is 24 seconds <i>less</i> than the Gregorian.					

From this statement, the curious reader can easily calculate what length of time it will take before the Gregorian or New Style requires to be altered; for, were Newton's opinion correct, it would take $6034\frac{724}{855}$ years exactly, and even at that great distance of time would only be an error of *one day*; but, if we were to take M. Bossut's authority, which is so late as 1803, it would take only 3600 years; and so on, for the other authorities.

The above being understood, the difference between OS. and NS. is easily comprehended, for the Gregorian year (NS.) being 10 minutes 48 seconds shorter than the Julian Year (OS.) their difference in four centuries amounts exactly to three days; to adjust this difference (and make time coincide as nearly as possible with the sun's motion) the first year of each century for three centuries successively, instead of being a leap year of 366 days, is made only a common year of 365 days, and the first year of the fourth century is a leap-year, as in the following series, where *L* denominates leap-year of 366 days; *C*, common year of 365 days, and the 1st, 2nd, 3d, &c. subjoined to each century, denote the number of days to be added to the NS. to make the styles agree; thus, to first January 1806 NS., 12 days must be added, which throws the first day of January 1806 OS. on Monday the 13th NS. and so on; and it is somewhat curious that this has not been attended to, (as yet) in some of the calendars!

SERIES OF CENTURIES

C.	C.	C.	L.	C.	C.	C.	L.
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800
C.	C.	C.	L.	C.	C.	C.	L.
900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600
5d.	6d.	7d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	10d.
C.	C.	C.	L.	C.	C.	C.	L.
1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400
11d.	12d.	13d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	16d.

This ends the reference to a matter which our author quite justifiably considered to be of such importance that he could sacrifice such a relatively large amount of space in his small book to it.

Perhaps readers of our *Journal* might be interested.

TIME FACTS

By THOMAS HARRY BLAKE
Birmingham, Alabama

THE old style Julian calendar repeats itself every 700 years and these 700 years contain:

8,400 months
36,525 weeks
255,675 days
6,136,200 hours
368,172,000 minutes
22,090,320,000 seconds

The present Gregorian calendar repeats itself every 400 years and these 400 years contain:

4,800 months
20,871 weeks
146,097 days
3,506,328 hours
210,379,680 minutes
12,622,780,800 seconds

WORLD COOPERATION

In *Among Us*, Newsletter of the Committee on International Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, Washington, D. C., October, 1941.

AN interesting movement with regard to world cooperation and agreement is that of The World Calendar Association which for several years has been working out a new calendar of 12 months and equal quarters. The new calendar, which would have month-dates falling on the same weekday each year, is intended to alleviate the confusion that exists because of the present irregularity of time-units. The new World Calendar has been hailed and recommended by leaders and organizations in almost all human groups of the civilized world and awaits world-wide ratification. It has been planned to interfere with no religious practice in East or West and it conforms to all national customs.

In a booklet entitled *The World Calendar*, the history, purpose, and progress of the movement are explained to citizens of the world. Descriptions clarify how a new calendar would affect industry, labor, government, law, retailing, agriculture, finance, science, education, home, religion, and all people.

DIALOGUE BY RADIO

Over Station KGA, Seattle, Washington, on October 9, 1940, Mr. W. C. Rupley occupied a 15-minute period with a comprehensive discussion of calendar revision, given in the form of a dialogue with Mr. William W. Phrenor as Master of Ceremonies. The dialogue, in broadcast form, is reprinted here as an example for radio talks on this subject, in response to many inquiries.

PHRENOR: Now, Mr. Rupley, if I am correctly informed, you are interested in acquainting the public with the plan of a new World Calendar, with the idea of having it adopted and put into use throughout the world at the close of the year 1944, and at the same time doing away entirely with the present calendar which has been in effect, with minor changes, almost 20 centuries. The proposal, to say the least, seems radical, if not fantastic. Will you give us an idea as to the plan?

RUPLEY: You are not quite correct, Mr. Phrenor. The World Calendar will not do away with the present calendar and the proposal is in no way radical or fantastic. The World Calendar adheres to the familiar 12-month year, but it equalizes the quarter-years and apportions the length of the months more evenly, which is not now the case. Virtually all who have considered the plan, leaders among men and women in a wide range of activities the world over, have enthusiastically endorsed it, and this fact alone should recommend it for serious, open-minded consideration. The plan is very simple and, if those interested will provide themselves with pencil and paper, they will find it advantageous to make a few brief notes when the actual plan is outlined in the next few moments.

PHRENOR: To be more specific, what sort of eminent people have endorsed the plan, and just what is the plan?

RUPLEY: A large number of men and women who have endorsed the plan are to be found in the sciences, in business, in education, in government—such as Dr. H. Spencer-Jones, Astronomer Royal of Great Britain; Professor Harlan T. Stetson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, California Institute of Technology; Professor Harlow Shapley, Harvard University; Mr. Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company; Mr. Gano Dunn, President of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation; Mr. J. Stewart Baker, Chairman, Bank of the Manhattan Company; Mr. Myron C. Taylor, Chairman, United States Steel Corporation; United States Senator Arthur Capper, from Kansas; and Mohandas Gandhi, of India. In fact, the list would include people from almost every walk of life throughout the world.

PHRENOR: And the plan?

RUPLEY: The plan contemplates no changes in the number and the

names of the months nor in the names of the days of the week. There will be 12 months (not 13 months) in each year. There will be seven days in each week as at present, but differing from the present calendar, there will be exactly 13 weeks in each quarter and all quarters will have an equal number of days, 91 days.

PHRENOR: Well, so far that is just as we have it now, is it not?

RUPLEY: Yes, nearly what we now have, but not quite. Under the new World Calendar each quarter will have 91 days; under our present calendar the quarters as well as the months vary in length. If you will mentally divide the year into four equal quarters, each quarter having 91 days, it will help you to clarify the figures I am about to give you. The first month of each quarter, that is January, April, July, and October, will be 31-day months, while the second and third month of each quarter will each have 30 days. In other words there will be four months of 31 days and eight months of 30 days each, making a total of 364 days in the 12 months; but since a calendar year is $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, we still have a little more than one day not embraced in the 12 months we have just outlined.

PHRENOR: That seems to make it a little embarrassing for the proposed plan, does it not, Mr. Rupley?

RUPLEY: On the contrary, I believe, Mr. Phrenor, that you will agree that this extra day is very appropriately taken into account. We will discuss that a little later. And now going back to the four equal 91-day quarters—the next highly important provision is that the first day of the year, January 1, will always be a Sunday, the first day of the week; and furthermore the first day of each quarter will always be a Sunday. From this it will readily be seen that from year to year any given date of a month will forever fall on the same day of the week. July 4 will always fall on Wednesday and Christmas Day will always come on Monday, and each individual's birthday will, from year to year, always fall on the same day of the week. Days and dates will always agree and this will contribute to order and harmony in endless calculations and computations.

PHRENOR: Just where will be the advantage in that?

RUPLEY: A little consideration should convince anyone that this latter provision will prove a tremendous advantage in numerous instances, as for instance in the preparation of school and college calendars, club calendars, the retention in memory of dates for forthcoming lectures, entertainments and the like. In this balanced calendar, quick and simplified dates for time-keepers, statisticians and scores of people in other activities are of great value. One will soon, without particular effort, find that he is carrying the entire calendar in his head; and if any calendar record is desired it may be painted on the wall. In addition to this, each of the 12 months will have 26 weekdays besides the Sundays.

PHRENOR: You have not yet explained how this new World Calendar will take care of that 365th day.

RUPLEY: The 365th day will be the last day of the year. It will be the day between December 30 and January 1, placed as an extra or double Saturday, and will be known as Year-End Day.

PHRENOR: Well, this is certainly taking shape, but what about that troublesome one-fourth day, which has heretofore been absorbed by adding a 29th day to February every fourth year?

RUPLEY: We will still have a leap year every fourth year, but, instead of that extra day being added to the end of February as in the past, it will hereafter be a day following June 30 and immediately preceding July 1. Like Year-End Day it will be an extra or double Saturday known as Leap-Year Day. It is the suggestion of The World Calendar Association that both Year-End Day and Leap-Year Day be considered World Holidays, dedicated to the promotion of world peace, amity, and understanding.

PHRENOR: Well, that just about completes the job, it would seem, but most of us will want to know if there will be advantages to compensate for the shock we will suffer from having wiped out 2,000 years of calendar tradition and the sentiment attached to it.

RUPLEY: The sentiment behind the ox cart is probably much older than that surrounding the present complicated and cumbersome calendar, and whatever tradition and sentiment surround the spinning wheel and the washboard do not loom large enough to create a popular clamor for their reinstatement in our daily life. Our ever-changing calendar, like these, has outlived its usefulness and should have been improved upon long ago.

PHRENOR: Are the supporters of The World Calendar plan really able to show conclusively any substantial advantages that will follow its adoption?

RUPLEY: Yes, there are many. Days and dates will always agree, which will definitely aid financial transactions. Federal income tax will always be paid on the same day and date, Friday the 15th, in March, June, September, and December. This will apply with equal advantage to many other quarterly transactions. School and college openings and closings, as well as vacation periods, will uniformly fall on the same days and dates. This will also be a facility for businessmen in the preparing, operating, and analyzing of their various activities. Computing interest and the maturing of notes and other papers will be vastly simplified. Statisticians declare that this proposed calendar will be a perfect boon, and of course this will redound to the advantage of that great bulk of business and industry. Order and stability will replace confusion, perplexities, and inequalities resulting from our present calendar, and it is difficult to imagine anyone's not being definitely benefited.

PHRENOR: Is free literature obtainable on this subject?

RUPLEY: Yes, a post card addressed to The World Calendar Association, New York City, will bring literature well worth reading. I will give the complete address in a moment for those having pencil and paper at hand.

PHRENOR: What governments, if any, have given encouragement to the proposed World Calendar?

RUPLEY: Let me read a few lines from the pen of Mr. Charles C. Sutter, Director of The World Calendar Association: "In 1937 the League of Nations' Council at the suggestion of the Government of Chile, unanimously approved a proposal to submit The World Calendar plan to all nations. The result of this survey to date is that 14 nations have approved The World Calendar. These nations are: Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Esthonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Uruguay." The term "World Calendar" as used here refers only to the proposed new 12-month calendar and not to the 13-month calendar which had some popularity a few years ago but has since been abandoned for general consideration. I might add that other governments have given this World Calendar serious attention, but because of the world unrest final action has been delayed.

PHRENOR: Well, it does seem from what you say that we may wake up some morning with a new calendar.

RUPLEY: Yes, Mr. Phrenor, and in addition may I add that the Pan-American Labor Conference in 1936 gave unanimous endorsement to it.

PHRENOR: Why haven't these significant developments become more widely known, Mr. Rupley?

RUPLEY: That is not easy to answer. It may be partly due to our mental inertia or our being too submerged in other matters that seem to us more important. Unwarranted caution and skepticism for anything new plays a part.

PHRENOR: Do you think those attitudes of mind are quite common in this instance?

RUPLEY: Yes, skepticism in particular. If we hear of an innovation—no matter how worthy—our first reaction too often is to take an attitude of opposition, even before we have heard the question explained. It should be apparent, however, that since such essentially cautious bodies as the League of Nations, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Education Association, and the British Empire Chamber of Commerce have submerged tradition and prejudice, we should, as individuals, at least study the plan.

PHRENOR: It must be admitted that the official sanction of 14 governments and numerous associations of high repute is not to be waived aside lightly. Have you in mind any other endorsements or opinions worthy of mention?

RUPLEY: There are numerous endorsements and opinions from all over the civilized world, from highly reputable and varied interests. Among the endorsements of the churches might be mentioned the College of Bishops of the Methodist Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the favorable personal comments favoring calendar reform of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury in England, and the representative of His Holiness, the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, and the repeated statement from the Vatican that there exist no dogmatic objections to it. Additional endorsement has come from the Council of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, representing non-Roman churches having over 175,000,000 communicants.

PHRENOR: What was that about an endorsement from women's clubs?

RUPLEY: In San Francisco in 1939, the General Federation of Women's Clubs endorsed The World Calendar, as did the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs this year (1940).

PHRENOR: You have not yet given us the complete New York address of The World Calendar Association, where free literature may be obtained.

RUPLEY: The address is: The World Calendar Association, International Building, 6-3-0, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

PHRENOR: Our time is about up, but will you outline briefly once more the outstanding features of The World Calendar?

RUPLEY: Well, first the 12-month year remains and there will be no changes in the names of weekdays or of months; the year will always have equal quarter and half-year divisions. Every quarter will begin with Sunday and end with Saturday, having 91 days, exactly 13 weeks, exactly three months. The one extra day will follow December 30, and precede January 1 as an extra Saturday World Holiday Year-End Day; while the extra day for leap year, now known as February 29, every fourth year will follow June 30 and precede July 1 and be known as Leap-Year Day, another Saturday World Holiday. It is desired that these two extra days be World Holidays dedicated to the ideal of world peace and world order.

PHRENOR: But what about Easter Sunday?

RUPLEY: Several world-wide church organizations have suggested in their resolutions that Easter Sunday be the second Sunday in April, which would always be April 8 in The World Calendar. This would, of course, stabilize many other church festivals dependent upon Easter for their date, all of which may now fall on any date within a range of more than a month. But a fixed Easter is a subject for the churches to decide.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

When Shall We Have It?

Toronto (Canada) Royal Astronomical Society Journal

In recent years two chief proposals have been made for improving our present inconvenient calendar. One was that there should be in each year 13 months, each of 28 days. This received considerable support and in the conduct of business it would have been very effective. But to adopt it would have demanded changes which seemed startling to the plain ordinary people and no general acceptance of it appeared possible. The other plan has been called The World Calendar. In it there are 12 months as at present, but the annoying features of the calendar now in use are eliminated. The days are so adjusted that the four quarters of the year are identical and every year has the same day of the week on the same date.

For some years this calendar has been ably advocated by The World Calendar Association. Miss Elisabeth Achelis is its capable president. This organization is a non-profit, educational corporation and its sole object is advancing the cause of The World Calendar. It has issued an attractive 32-page booklet, which is distributed free and which presents in a clear and readable way the benefits to be derived from the new calendar. A suitable year to introduce it is 1945, and many hope that it may come into operation then.

Modern Needs

Wilmington (Del.) Star

Labor Day is one of the country's favorite holidays because it always comes on Monday, and, therefore, without disrupting business, it provides one of the rare three-day "week-end" vacations. Our present calendar is not geared to modern industrial needs, nor does it provide many of those long week-ends. The World Calendar, as a reasonably sane attempt to solve one of the many urgent problems presented by the national defense effort, has much to commend it. Daylight Saving Time, it will be recalled, was an outgrowth of the World War. If we accept the view that many changes in our mode of living are

most probably on the way, some type of calendar revision is likely to be adopted.

Transition Time Near

Waterbury (Conn.) Democrat

Persons who are concerned with calendar changes, and the number seems to be always on the increase, are renewing efforts these days for a World Calendar reform. They are doing this for several reasons, but the most important of them all is the fact that the end of the year 1944 is crucial in their plans. It offers the very best opportunity for making the change to a plan that apparently has secured more general support or rather outlived all other proposed calendar changes.

It's unfortunate that Europe and Asia are war-torn right now. This naturally imposes a duty on those of us who are not touched by the horrors of war. We should work for peace and unity; we should encourage the binding tie of a World Calendar that knows no differences.

Readers Approve

Waukegan (Ill.) News-Sun

Our recent editorial on the efforts of The World Calendar Association to bring some order out of shifting holiday dates by 1945 has brought favorable comment from a number of our readers. All of those who have spoken about it are supporting such a movement. One reader comes forward with a recommendation that all holidays be observed on Mondays, thus doing away with interruptions of the work-week on Wednesdays, Thursdays and other days. He takes the attitude that our national holidays have been changed in the past and that another change now would not hurt them.

If Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, to mention the ones most commonly observed, were set for Mondays, just as Labor Day is set, all of us would enjoy "double week-ends" several times throughout the year. These would give the laboring man a chance to get the fullest benefit from brief interludes in the daily grind.

EXCERPTS AND REVIEWS

From War-Torn China

By WONG WEN-HAO

Chungking, March, 1941

(Dr. Wen-hao is Chinese Minister of
Economic Affairs)

THE World Calendar, or equal-quarter calendar, that you are endeavoring to promote is a practical scheme and a great contribution to harmony and stability. The tremendous military struggle now going on in the world must have some reasonable end. There can be no other reasonable aim than to create a world of peace and progress. When such time comes, i.e. the war terminated and peace re-established, there will be the best opportunity to have this calendar officially and definitely adopted in all the civilized countries. With this adoption, the older confusion and chaos are to be forever gone, and the new order of understanding and construction must be established. There can be no better means to reach the thought and feeling of everybody than to adopt the new World Calendar. It is therefore time for the necessary effort of propaganda in order to convince all enlightened people on the soundness of this scheme and ask for the official recognition of the governments of the world countries. At the peace conference at the end of the great war now raging in the world, there should be one important item: the universal adoption of the proposed equal-quarter World Calendar.

Tadpole Calendar

By THOMAS WAYLING

Parliamentary Press Gallery, Ottawa, Canada

WHEN someone talks to me about The World Calendar, I know at once what he is talking about, but when he starts on the Gregorian calendar I have doubt as to what he means. He means of course the present calendar. For some time it has been labeled in my own mind as the "Tadpole Calendar"; a good egg, a smart infant, but it wiggles about so much it has not reached maturity. I had a tadpole like that once. It remained a tadpole all winter and spring until I put it out into the

Lily Pool with the goldfish. For a long time it remained a tadpole, although other tads born in the pool grew up, off-tailed and hopped out into the world (or to loaf on a Lily Pad). Several months later I noticed his tail shortening and his legs appeared. Finally I found a new frog on the Lily Pads. I knew it was the tadpole by his color as he was different from the local frogs. Now he is out in the world and is a frog to be noticed.

The old Gregorian calendar is something like that tadpole. In monasteries, in laboratories and indoors it has never got beyond the tadpole stage. It wiggles and wiggles incessantly and irresponsibly. Its days and dates are hardly ever seen in the same place, and while the calendar does its job in the aquarium stage, after a fashion, it has not attained its maturity. The calendar, like the tadpole, needs the great outdoors, the sunshine, the fresh winds of summer, clear water, the right food, to bring its tadpole age out onto the Lily Pad as a real grown-up frog. The calendar is taking the outdoor atmosphere of fresh minds, of bright understanding, of clear vision, and of right perspective to develop the tadpole stage into the new World Calendar.

Argentina Moves Ahead

By JUAN O. MARIOTTI

Comité Argentino del Calendario Mundial
Buenos Aires *Saturno*, May, 1941

THE Gregorian calendar can very well be considered as a masterpiece from the astronomical point of view. Commerce, however, is not satisfied with the subdivisions of the year, for the inequality in the length of the months, quarters, and half-years complicates enormously the calculation of interest and salaries, as well as distribution. In addition, the week does not maintain any relation to the month. The first quarter of the year has 90 days, the second 91, the third and fourth 92 days each. The first half of the year is three days shorter than the second. No one can deny that these differences are causes of errors which unfailingly have repercussions in the economic field. And finally,

Easter Sunday, which can fall between March 22 and April 25, constitutes another inconvenience of the first order.

The idea for reform has thus presented itself, and has imposed itself step by step; and for many years astronomers on the one hand, and legislators and men of business on the other, have preoccupied themselves with a solution. The reform movement has already gained popular attention, working in the literary and educational stage, it is also entering the field of parliamentary and legislative action.

The 13-month calendar involves changes so far-reaching that they cannot, in any form whatever, be adopted. We are, therefore, ardent partisans of The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters, whose great advantages leap immediately into view. In the first place it is perfectly symmetrical and balanced, and retains the 12 months of the present Gregorian calendar with a minimum of alterations. Second, the names of the months are retained, with all their literary and poetical connotations. And, finally, only seven of the 365 days of the year are changed. February receives two additional days; March loses one; April gains one; May and August lose one. The last day of December is Peace Day [World Holiday]. From February 28 to September 1 dates are moved one or two days from their present positions. This is all the readjustment needed.

The World Calendar and Peace

By FAZLULLAH VEDAD

Shiraz, Iran

IT would be strange indeed if, in his life struggle, civilized man, who has advanced civilization so far and has been able to bring about endless progress, were unable to bring a measured order and regular balance to time, the calendar; of course many efforts have been bent in this direction, but unfortunately without any satisfactory result. Days, nights, months and years never differ, but are always the same, while our calendar is different every year, even every month, week and day. I remember that my birthday once came in summer, once in autumn, and once in spring, but my birthday never seems to

come both on the same day on which I was born and in the same season.

There is an Iranian proverb that says: "The festival of New Year's Day seldom comes on Saturday." The proverb owes its origin, in history, to the great king "Jamshid," who granted the people a holiday on the first day of each new year; and the first day so celebrated, when he himself performed the ceremonies for New Year's Day, came on a Saturday.

In any case, calendar reform would be so great and useful a step in the progress of civilized man that we need say no more, except to congratulate, express our gratitude and offer our thanks to The World Calendar Association, Inc., of New York, which is carrying on this important work. This valuable reform seeks to do away with the several and varied time-systems we now have and unite all the world under a single, better time-system; and it is our hope it will initiate a spirit of good will and peace throughout the world. And when in the near future The World Calendar is put into effect, the entire universe will be enveloped in a spirit of real peace, brotherly love and friendship.

The World Holidays would unite all peoples throughout the world in the celebration and enjoyment of this new finer and better life. The foundation of the new united world era is closely related to The World Calendar and Peace.

Arabic Months

By HAJ ABBAS ABDULLA

Interpreter and Translator to H.M. Imam,
King of Yemen

WE Arabs consider our months from new moon to new moon and we call this period "Sharr," i.e., one month. We also collect 12 months for one year, and call it "Sanah." A week of 7 days we call "Assboa." The Arabic months start with Moharam, continue with Safar, Rabia Awal, Rabia Tanni, Gomad Awal, Gomad Tanni, Rajab, Shaban, Ramzan, Shawal, Dil Kida and end with Dil Hijja.

The names of the Turkish months are as follows: Mart, Nisan, Mayis, Haziran, Tammuz, Augstos, Elul, Tashrin Awal, Tashrin Tanni, Kanoon Awal, Kanoon Tanni, and Shebat.

FROM THE MAIL BAG

This volume [*Journal of Calendar Reform*] contains interesting articles worthy of study and consideration.—His Beatitude Timotheos, Patriarch of Jerusalem.

I have long been interested in the movement for a World Calendar and will always be glad to further discussion of it.—Prof. Lyman Bryson, Columbia Univ.

I am and have been for years heartily in favor of calendar reform.—The Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Bishop of Albany.

May the calendar-reform movement bear fruit in time so that we can enjoy its advantages.—Prof. W. C. Muenscher, Cornell Univ.

I should welcome a statement from the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion approving the efforts that are being made by your Association.—The Rev. Gerald G. Walsh, S. J., Fordham Univ.

"The World Calendar—A New Calendar for a New World" is the best presentation of your work that I have ever been privileged to witness.—K. H. Campbell, Mgr., Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau, N.Y.C.

It is always interesting to follow the developments of various groups who are anxious to improve the present calendar, under which we have been working for nearly 200 years. You did not ask me for my personal reaction, but I must say that I can see no reason of any sort why we should not have a fixed Easter. It is possible, of course, to arrange the rest of the calendar for the observance of Saints' days. It would seem to me that the proposed 12-month calendar would be the most satisfactory for Church purposes anyway.—The Rt. Rev. Robert E. Campbell, O.H.C., Prior of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Tenn.

A few years ago I actively promoted the Eastman 13-month calendar for a while. Now I am ready to adopt the proposed "World Calendar for a New World."—Charles A. Mixer, Consulting Engineer, Rumford Falls, Me.

I am extremely interested in calendar reform and hope that progress is being made. I never let an opportunity pass without seeking to stir interest in what I

feel is a very important matter.—The Rev. N. C. Powell, D.D., Dean and Warden of Washington (D.C.) Cathedral.

I am impressed by the worthiness of this movement and by the excellent way in which your Association is proceeding.—Dr. E. B. Babcock, Univ. of California.

I will cooperate with the members of The World Calendar Association in every way I can.—The Rt. Rev. George F. Beecher, Bishop of Western Nebraska.

I hope that the nations will come to agreement on the calendar situation and I can assure you that I am very much interested in the very important work you are attempting to carry out.—Prof. R. A. Gortner, Univ. of Minnesota.

It certainly would be a splendid thing if we could have the proposed reforms in the calendar very soon. The whole world would benefit from it.—B. Mabel Dunham, Librn., Kitchener Public Library, Ontario.

The proposed new calendar interested me, first, from the standpoint of world order and harmony, and secondly, because I have myself hunted feverishly for a calendar to find out what date Easter arrives, to say nothing of other holidays! The religious unity which would be derived from Easter falling upon the same date the world over is in itself enough to sell me upon the idea of the new calendar.—Mrs. H. A. Triplett, Pres., National Junior Town Hall Foundation, Inc., Pasadena, Cal.

The new booklet for The World Calendar is adequate, comprehensive and timely. It should make many supporters for a new calendar. I like the way you present your facts.—Dr. A. J. Gerlach, Los Gatos, Cal.

The World Calendar presents a sensible plan with immense advantages. Opponents of such a change must be unaware of the many changes in calendars made in the past which in a short time were accepted without great inconvenience. Possibly never before was there such a bright prospect of obtaining a revision which comes so near to promising permanent satisfaction.—Dr. Peter W. Dykema, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

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Journal of
CALENDAR
REFORM

FIRST QUARTER

1941

1941

PRESENT GREGORIAN CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER							THIRD QUARTER							
	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN		1	2	3	4			JUL		1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31			27	28	29	30	31	
FEB								AUG						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28			24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR								31						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	SEP		1	2	3	4	5
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		7	8	9	10	11	12
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		14	15	16	17	18	19
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		21	22	23	24	25	26
	30	31							28	29	30			

90 days 92 days

SECOND QUARTER							FOURTH QUARTER							
	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
APR								OCT						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31
MAY								NOV						
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28
JUN								30						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	DEC		1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30							28	29	30	31		

91 days 92 days

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FIRST QUARTER							THIRD QUARTER										
	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S			
JAN		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JUL		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
	29	30	31						29	30	31						
FEB									AUG								
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
	26	27	28	29	30				26	27	28	29	30				
MAR									SEP								
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

91 days

SECOND QUARTER							FOURTH QUARTER									
	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
APR								OCT								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	29	30	31						29	30	31					
MAY								NOV								
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	26	27	28	29	30				26	27	28	29	30			
JUN								DEC								
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	**	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	*

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HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES

UNDER THE WORLD CALENDAR

IN THE perpetual, 12-month equal-quarter World Calendar an important improvement is gained, in that holidays for the first time are stabilized as to day and date. Washington's Birthday recovers the original date upon which it was celebrated before the advent of the Gregorian reform. Holidays with *no definite dates*—for example, Thanksgiving Day—can easily be placed on Mondays that precede their customary positions. Holidays with *definite dates* can also be advanced to preceding Mondays, if desired. New Year's Day being a Sunday and the preceding Year-End Day (extra Saturday) being a World Holiday, the following Monday, January 2, is the first working day of every year.

New Year's Day, Sunday, January 1.

Washington's Birthday, Saturday, February 11.

Lincoln's Birthday, Sunday, February 12, observed Monday, February 13.

Memorial Day, Thursday, May 30, or Monday, May 27.

Leap-Year Day, extra Saturday, June 31 or L.

Independence Day, Wednesday, July 4, or Monday, July 2.

Labor Day, Monday, September 4, or Monday, September 11.

Columbus Day, Thursday, October 12, or Monday, October 9.

Election Day, Tuesday, November 7, or Monday, November 6.

Armistice Day, Saturday, November 11.

Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday, November 23, or fourth Monday,
November 27.

Christmas, Monday, December 25.

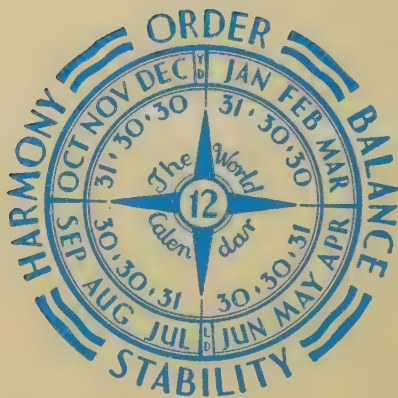
Year-End Day, extra Saturday, December 31 or Y.

EASTER

THE stabilization of Easter on Sunday, April 8, as nearest the historical date, is suggested by TheWorld Calendar Association. Ash Wednesday would then be February 22, and Whitsunday, May 26. The decision is left entirely to the churches.

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New York • Philadelphia



V I S I T

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R. C. A. BLDG.

ROCKEFELLER CENTER

NEW YORK CITY

Journal of
CALENDAR
REFORM

SECOND QUARTER

1941

1941

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FIRST QUARTER							THIRD QUARTER											
	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S			
JAN				1	2	3	4		JUL				1	2	3	4	5	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
	26	27	28	29	30	31				27	28	29	30	31				
FEB							1		AUG							1	2	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
	23	24	25	26	27	28				24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
MAR							1		SEP								1	2
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			31							3	4
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
	30	31								28	29	30						
90 days							92 days											
SECOND QUARTER							FOURTH QUARTER											
	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S			
APR				1	2	3	4		OCT				1	2	3	4	5	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
	27	28	29	30						26	27	28	29	30	31			
MAY							1		NOV								1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
										30								
JUN				1	2	3	4	5	6	DEC							1	2
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
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	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S					
JAN				1	2	3	4		JUL				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
	29	30	31							29	30	31								
FEB							1	2	3	4										
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		AUG											
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
	26	27	28	29	30					19	20	21	22	23	24	25				
										26	27	28	29	30						
MAR							1	2	SEP											
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			17	18	19	20	21	22	23				
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
91 days							91 days													

SECOND QUARTER							FOURTH QUARTER													
	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S					
APR				1	2	3	4		OCT				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
	29	30	31							29	30	31								
MAY							1	2	3	4										
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		NOV											
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
	26	27	28	29	30					19	20	21	22	23	24	25				
										26	27	28	29	30						
JUN							1	2	DEC											
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			17	18	19	20	21	22	23				
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EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

Some critics, with tongue in cheek, avow that if Julius Caesar had never visited Egypt he would never have learned as much about astronomy and the sun, and might, therefore, not have begun the system of adding an extra day to February every four years.—Boston (Mass.) *Christian Science Monitor*.

Because of the popularity of Labor Day, due to the long week-end it always insures, The World Calendar Association in its plan for a new World Calendar proposes so to divide the months that every holiday will occur on a regular fixed weekday.—Philadelphia (Pa.) *Evening Public Ledger*.

News Commentator Mark Hawley recently conducted a survey among radio people for the *Journal of Calendar Reform* as to what they thought of the proposed World Calendar and learned 81 per cent of those queried were all in favor of the reform and 12 per cent didn't like the idea.—New York *Rockefeller Center Magazine*.

We read that the world-wide movement for "calendar reform" is making headway in China.—San Francisco (Cal.) *Commercial News*.

The World Calendar would simplify bookkeeping and record keeping of all sorts.—New York *News Record*.

Easter is the most glorious festival of the Christian Church. Yet its date is the most confusing part of the entire Church Year.—Cleveland (Ohio) *The Expositor*.

After all, the calendar is a human invention. There is nothing sacred about it, so let us rearrange it to give us more three-day week ends.—New York *Villager*.

The World Calendar Association reasons that week-end Labor Day vacations are easily planned in advance because of its fixed nature. Under the proposed World Calendar, every holiday would occur on a regular, fixed weekday and date, many of them coming on Monday.—Savannah (Ga.) *Press*.

Advocates of The World Calendar,

which would stabilize the marking of time through departing from the present unbalanced method known as the Gregorian, point to Labor Day as an example of what they insist would be a progressive way of placing national holidays.—Newport (R. I.) *News*.

Tradition has tended to crystallize the present calendar, but there is always a talking point for Monday holidays, especially when, as in the case of Memorial Day, observed as it is on various dates, one day would do as well as another.—Newport News (Va.) *Times-Herald*.

Calendar reform has its good points and some of these days, it may come to pass.—Lexington (Ky.) *Herald*.

The suggestion that Memorial Day should always fall on Monday is worth considering.—New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard-Times*.

One of the arguments of those seeking calendar changes would be that holidays would fall on certain definite dates, always on the same day of the week.—Morristown (N. J.) *Daily Record*.

If we are to adopt a new calendar most of the civilized world will have to fall in line.—Frankfort (Ky.) *State Journal*.

A late Easter is much more popular not only with merchants, who find business injured by too-early Easters, but also with those who delight in wearing in comfort the newest spring outfits.—Perth Amboy (N. J.) *News*.

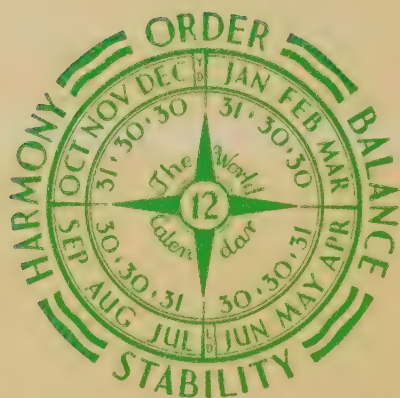
Observance of Memorial Day on Thursday last year called attention to one of the soundest arguments for an improved calendar.—Norman (Okla.) *Transcript*.

The only real obstacle that calendar reform faces is that of inertia.—Murphysboro (Ill.) *Independent*.

Modernization of the calendar is long overdue. It is needed over the entire world.—Lovell (Wyo.) *Chronicle*.

There are perhaps many business and social reasons for the proposed reform.—Moundsville (W. Va.) *Journal*.

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FIRST QUARTER							THIRD QUARTER									
	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
JAN				1	2	3	4	JUL				1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	26	27	28	29	30	31			27	28	29	30	31			
FEB							1	AUG							1	2
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	23	24	25	26	27	28			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAR							1	SEP							1	2
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		28	29	30					
	30	31														
90 days							92 days									
SECOND QUARTER							FOURTH QUARTER									
	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
APR				1	2	3	4	OCT				1	2	3	4	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	27	28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31		
MAY							1	NOV							1	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
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									30							
JUN				1	2	3	4	DEC							1	2
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
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	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S			
JAN				1	2	3	4	JUL				1	2	3	4	5		
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
	29	30	31						29	30	31							
FEB							1	AUG							1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
	26	27	28	29	30				26	27	28	29	30					
MAR							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
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91 days							91 days											
SECOND QUARTER							FOURTH QUARTER											
	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S			
APR				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
MAY							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
	26	27	28	29	30				26	27	28	29	30					
JUN							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
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An attractive pamphlet explaining the advantages of The World Calendar is issued. It is an impressive and convincing document, and highly interesting in its arguments.—New York (N. Y.) *The Churchman*.

What Mark Twain said about the weather does not apply to the proposed universal calendar; somebody is doing something to bring about that reform. That somebody is Miss Achelis, of New York, president of The World Calendar Association.—Grandview (Wash.) *Herald*.

Unquestionably, The World Calendar is better adapted to economic conditions than the present one. It would save a tremendous amount of clerical work and stabilize industry to where it could figure on so many consecutive working days a week if the Monday-holiday idea were carried through.—Belleville (Ill.) *News-Democrat*.

The advantages of a change are obvious. We are trying to get along on a calendar adjusted to an agricultural age. It doesn't fit modern industry.—Hackensack (N. J.) *Bergen-Record*.

The World Calendar has many advantages and it would make it much simpler to remember dates, plan events and conduct business.—Perth Amboy (N. J.) *News*.

There can be not the least doubt that intelligent calendar reform could contribute substantially to social and economic progress.—Monrovia (Cal.) *News-Post*.

Scientists claim that there would be much advantage in this type of calendar for the more simplified arrangement of time in the commercial, economic and financial life of men.—Springfield (Mass.) *World Astrology Magazine*.

The World Calendar Association presents pertinent and sensible arguments for a plan of calendar revision which would stop talking about the problem and do something.—Salina (Kan.) *Journal*.

There is hope, once the world gets back to normalcy, that some such international almanac plan can be universally adopted.—Storm Lake (Ia.) *Pilot*.

There has been agitation for a number of years to have a new calendar adopted, and the holiday season always brings to mind the advantages such a change in our present method would give.—South River (N. J.) *Spokesman*.

What the world certainly needs is a perpetual calendar, so that all years would be alike.—Lexington (Mo.) *Intelligencer*.

To most observers, perhaps, the most compelling argument for the proposed calendar is that holidays would stay put.—Saginaw (Mich.) *News*.

If the United States would come in with the 14 governments that have already approved the idea, we could reasonably have a new and improved calendar by January, 1945.—Independence (Mo.) *Examiner*.

Sponsors of a new calendar have plausibly argued, as against the bother of getting used to it, that a permanent calendar would be more convenient than the present expedient of a calendar every year.—Bryan (Tex.) *Eagle*.

Why should you have a Christmas, Fourth of July, or Memorial holiday in the middle of the week, when each could be combined with Sunday to make a two-day respite from your daily tasks?—Nowata (Okla.) *Star*.

Under the proposed World Calendar every holiday will occur on a regular, fixed weekday and date, many of them on Monday.—Latrobe (Pa.) *Bulletin*.

Symmetry, balance, order and stability are achieved in The World Calendar without any difficult transitional changes.—Manasquan (N. J.) *Record*.

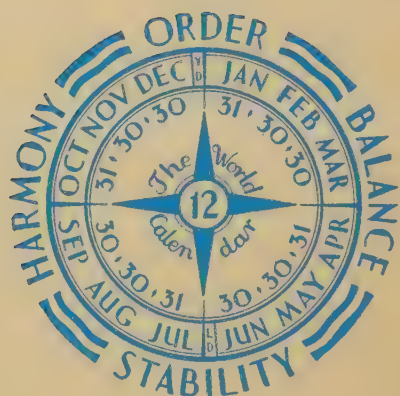
The World Calendar Association still is plugging away for its plan under which every holiday would occur on a regular, fixed weekday and date, many of them coming on Monday.—Norman (Okla.) *Transcript*.

Sounds like a good idea to us. And we'd be willing to have all possible holidays set on Mondays under the new perpetual World Calendar.—Elkhart (Ind.) *Truth*.

Those who have given it thought agree reform is desirable.—Aberdeen (Wash.) *World*.

After Reading the Journal Please Pass It On to Others

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HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

THE WORLD CALENDAR EXHIBIT

AT THE

NEW YORK

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

R. C. A. BUILDING ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK CITY

Journal of
CALENDAR
REFORM

*Published by the International Commission
for the Study of Calendar Reform*
FOURTH QUARTER

1941

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

A real plan for rearrangement of holidays is that advocated by The World Calendar Association.—Buffalo (N. Y.) *News*.

With world readjustments likely to follow the present war, calendar reform may have its inning.—San Diego (Cal.) *Union*.

The World Calendar Association is striving to secure world recognition for a new calendar.—Springfield (Ill.) *Ill. State Journal*.

We wouldn't tolerate inaccurate clocks in business houses today but we are asking industry to get along on an antiquated calendar, adjusted to an agricultural age 350 years ago!—Joplin (Mo.) *News-Herald*.

That World Calendar sounds like a good idea to us, and we have no axe to grind in the matter, for newspaper folk never have holidays anyhow.—Winston-Salem (N. C.) *Twin City Sentinel*.

The World Calendar Association is not backward about pointing out that Memorial Day came on Friday this year, a bad day for a holiday.—Utica (N. Y.) *Observer Dispatch*.

The calendar has many faults which are costly to business, confuse legal matters and shift anniversaries about for no sound reason.—Wynne (Ark.) *Star-Progress*.

There is no good reason why our present calendar should be continued if a better one is offered.—Marshfield (Wis.) *News-Herald*.

A vigorous campaign is now under way to have the new calendar go into effect January 1, 1945. It sounds like a good idea.—Corning (N. Y.) *Leader*.

Our present calendar is irrational and inconvenient.—Grand Forks (N. D.) *Evening-Herald*.

It might not be a bad idea to place holidays on Mondays.—Lockport (N. Y.) *Union Sun Journal*.

While plans are being made to reform the world after this war, it is natural to tackle the calendar again.—Winchester (Ky.) *Sun*.

It sounds like a good idea.—Glens Falls (N. Y.) *Times*.

The World Calendar people seem to "have something" in their advocacy of a fixed year with holidays always coming on the same day of the month and the same day of the week.—Chambersburg (Pa.) *Public Opinion*.

The World Calendar Association uses Memorial Day to reinforce its contention that the calendar ought to be revised to better suit public convenience.—Beaumont (Tex.) *Enterprise*.

Business men who have studied the new World Calendar plan are said to be mostly in favor of it.—Mansfield (Ohio) *News-Journal*.

The World Calendar Association, which campaigns steadily on behalf of adoption of a perpetual calendar by all nations, has a valid argument in one important particular: that is, that our holidays too often fall on embarrassing days of the week.—Abilene (Tex.) *Evening Reporter News*.

Nothing more unhandy than the present arbitrary arrangement of long and short months could be devised.—Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*.

The World Calendar will bring many benefits to retailers, it is pointed out by the Father's Day Committee and The World Calendar Association.—Woodward (Okla.) *Press*.

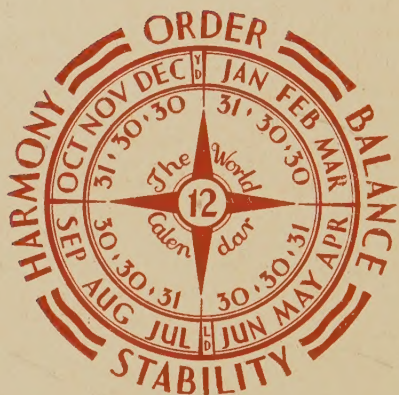
To advocates of a new calendar, which would establish holidays on identical days as well as dates, any year offers plenty of arguments in their favor.—Springfield (Ill.) *State Register*.

The World Calendar now points the way to a much greater efficiency by stabilizing the days, weeks, months and quarters of the year to simplify and facilitate production in our present national emergency.—Wooster (Ohio) *Ohio Record*.

Under the perpetual World Calendar, it has been suggested that religious authorities could stabilize Easter on April 8.—La Porte (Ind.) *Herald-Argus*.

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